

THE MOHICAN COMPANY

The Big Store Around the Corner

FRESH FISH

GREEN SHORE

Haddock lb 4c

STEAK 12c
COD lb 12c

Fancy White 18c
HALIBUT lb 18c

FRESH 8c
BUTTER FISH lb 8c

FLAT 8c
FISH lb 8c

MARKET 6c
COD lb 6c

FRESH MACKEREL each 10c, 3 for 25c

I.A.M. OFFICIAL AVERTS TROUBLE AMONG PICKETS

Policemen Ready to Use Night
Sticks When Sehl
Intervenes.

Trouble outside the plant of the Remington Arms & Ammunition Co. as the day gangs were going to work, was averted through the prompt action of Charles Sehl, International Organizer of the I. A. M.

Sehl arrived on the scene when policemen were drawing night sticks and pickets were raising their voices in claiming the right to accost and argue with men entering the plant for work.

There was a throng about the gates this morning at an early hour. Long before the workmen began to arrive, a squad of policemen were on the job, under Sergeant James J. O'Neill. But more effective than the police, in keeping the crowd from entering the processions of double teams passing almost continuously through the crowds.

The pickets were very active. Practically every member of the machinists' plant had a few words with the pickets as he approached the gates.

Most of the conversations were quiet. Several of them, however, became heated, and loud voices and arguments in various quarters brought crowds in a few moments.

There was a threatening moment when O'Neill ordered a picket who was expostulating loudly with a machinist, who insisted on entering the plant. O'Neill at once reprimanded the picket, who retorted that he knew his rights and he didn't propose to allow any policeman to deprive him of the privileges he enjoyed under the law of the state.

A crisis was imminent when Charles Sehl made his way quickly through the crowd, and counselling the picket to more moderate methods, and advising them to be guided by the advice of the police, averted the storm.

The strike leaders remained about the plant until about 9 o'clock when they retired for conference on today's work, and to prepare for their descent upon other sections of the plant.

They arranged to catch the Monday crowd at the Remington-U. M. C. Co., and they were to have gathered a number of men from the streets or in nearby halls.

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POLICE DISPERSE STORMY CROWD AT SCENE OF STRIKE

Strikers At Coulter & MacKenzie Plant Shout At Those Who Stay.

Strikers at the plant of the Coulter & MacKenzie Co., Golden Hill and Middle streets, surrounded the building this morning and hoisted "seal" for many minutes at the persons who didn't obey the strike order and remained at work.

Many men who were timid about quitting at first began to leave the plant at this, according to officials of the plant. The noise became so serious, however, that a police detail was sent to the plant and the strikers were dispersed.

Police Commissioners Expected to Arrange For Increased Protection.

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MACHINISTS' PLANS TO FORM WOMEN'S UNIONS DISCUSSED AT INTERESTING CONFERENCE

General Organizer of Machinists Addresses Preliminary Meeting in Rakoczy Hall—Unionization of Corset Workers is Planned.

Women factory workers, of whom there are probably 10,000 in Bridgeport, will be organized into a union to demand better pay and better working hours if the plans of the Remington plants strike organizers are carried out.

Several New York women, skilled in organization work, have offered their services to the strike leaders in this city, through Charles Sehl, general organizer of the International Association of Machinists, and it is expected active attempts to organize the feminine workers in the big corset factories of the city, the women workers of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., and the thousands who work in factory industries of other kinds, will be begun at once.

Two score of women attended the Hungarian mass meeting last night in Rakoczy meeting hall, when more than 500 persons, nearly all metal workers, heard addresses by Charles Sehl, Zador Szabados, editor of the Elora or "Forward," as it is known, and Emmanuel Steiner, chairman of the meeting.

The Hungarians were urged to unionize. "Without a union you'll work in a hell of a way. In a union you'll work eight hours," was the sense of the addresses. The advantages of the union, what it has done in other cities and what it will do here, were pointed out. It was asserted that inasmuch as the workers throughout the city are working rich, the workers should share some of the profits.

The audience last night approved the majority of the sentiments expressed, but a warm period came when a dissenter in the middle of the hall accused the editor of the Elora of having called the Bridgeport Hungarians "peasants," in his paper. This the editor denied and he asserted there was a misunderstanding. Mr. Steiner, who is his Bridgeport representative, defended him also.

It was asserted at the meeting that the organization of the Hungarians is the first step toward organizing all the metal workers in the city. It was reiterated that a general demand for an eight hour day will be made for printing literature for dissemination among the women.

"We did it in New York, and we can do it here," asserted one of the women organizers. "She declared that the shirtwaist makers in New York worked from dawn until dark, until they formed an organization, when conditions were changed."

The method by which Major Penfield held the men away from the call to go on strike was described in this manner by one of the machinists inside.

"We were preparing to go to dinner when the guards on duty at all the doors in the structure on which we were working told us that we should remain at work. Then it was proposed that a vote of thanks be sent to the major, which, under the supervision of the guards, was carried into effect."

It was pointed out by the Farmer's informant that the reported dollar-a-day increase to which the Remington officials referred in their appeal to the machinists, was in effect the reduction in working hours promised for August 1.

It was later announced by the company that "until further notice" the men would receive an eight-hour day, with no reduction in pay.

"It means that we will get \$5 for eight hours' work instead of ten hours' work," said one of the skilled workers.

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Bridgeport, Conn.
Wednesday, July 21, 1915.

HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main street, Fairfield avenue and Cannon street.

The Weather: — Cloudy tonight,
Thursday fair.

Store closes at 5 daily except Saturdays

Another secret!

There are many Mill End "secrets".

We are glad to share them with the folks who make the Mill End Sale the great success it is.

Here is another of them:—

Prime reason for the growth and success of the Mill End Sale is that its yellow price tickets tell only the truth.

The Mill End price, always shown on a yellow Mill End ticket, is supposed to be lower than the regular price. It is more than supposed to be—IT IS LOWER.

Mill End price always offers a saving. Every man and woman in the store organization knows this. Each knows that Mill End price MUST be less than regular price.

So it is that Mill End shoppers know that Mill End price tickets are beacon lights that point out good dependable merchandise at cost which makes it doubly attractive.

The story those Mill End tickets tell right now is of big interest and great value to every woman and man, whether a home-dweller or not. Things to wear are a big factor in the Mill End Sale.

THE HOWLAND DRY GOODS CO.

HOW E. J. HILL RAISED \$10,000 FOR CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1.)

There was a call for campaign funds, an ardent document; a two-voiced appeal, one to patriotism and the other for cash; for cash for Hill.

Mr. Cummings, searching for the author of the appeal, finally obtained the admission that Mr. Hill was the author. He showed it to Judge Perry, but nobody seemed to know why.

Five hundred copies of the call for money were circulated, some in Connecticut, and some in New York, where there seemed to be, in minor Wall Street circles, a lively interest in Mr. Hill's campaign.

Mr. Hill was even more particular about the large eight-sheet posters, exhibiting him in his capacity of statesman, than he had been to show his ability as a seeker of campaign funds. He took from Milton Fessenden, chairman of his committee, the task of selecting billboards. The locations were duly catalogued, and marked as an exhibit.

Mr. Cummings vainly sought a copy of the poster. It had looked down from more than a hundred bill boards in Bridgeport, Danbury, Stamford, Norwalk, Shelton, Newtown and Darien, bringing to thousands of people the blessing of Mr. Hill's saintlike smile. But of this noble and expensive portrait there is now not a single example left for the instruction of mankind.

It was different with the campaign buttons, the ordering of which had apparently, been left to subordinates. There were plenty of them. There had been thousands originally, and there are some left to exhibit the House Committee on contested seats, when the next congress meets. But the Hill portrait on the button, is deemed less satisfactory, than the Hill portrait on the poster, having been, perhaps selected with less care.

There was a pamphlet circulated by the thousands. It is a dainty little booklet, printed after the highest taste of the art. But it is of diminished art value, because it is encumbered by the portrait of Senator Frank B. Brandegee, the only fly in the ointment—that is to say, the only other Republican candidate who managed to get the attention of Fourth District voters through the agency of Mr. Hill's campaign fund. These pamphlets appear to have cost \$570 or thereabouts.

But they were not the only pamphlets. Mr. Cummings read a letter, written on paper of the House of Salts, and signed "House of Salts." The "House of Salts" sent 10,000 pamphlets from their printer, the Charles Francis Press. They offered to send the envelopes, also. What these pamphlets were, and how the "House of Salts" came to furnish them, for the present is undisclosed.

But Fred E. Kip of the "House of Salts," took a strong interest in the Hill fund. In one letter he tells of raising \$2,800, and he certainly was some money getter. The "House of Salts" makes textiles, has a factory in Bridgeport, and was recently involved in an undervaluation affair

with the government, which cost it a very pretty penny, it is said.

One James A. Farrell received some of the Hill written appeals for money for Hill. He didn't give, but his brother gave. Mr. Cummings made a search for the identity of Mr. Farrell, who, it appeared, is the same Mr. Farrell who is president of the Steel Trust.

It is not upon steel that Mr. Hill principally relied, for financial aid. The haters, metaphorically speaking, were bled until they looked like bob veal hanging on a hook behind a butcher's counter.

J. J. Aech and Charles A. Mallory, the one a former hat manufacturer more recently known for his connection with the Triangle Shirt Factory, in which many shirt waist workers were burned to death, and the other a hat manufacturer in Danbury, were the men who "saw" the haters. They received their commission to take voluntary contributions from the Danbury haters, at a little meeting, in a Danbury club. Mr. Hill was present.

Mr. Aech and Mr. Mallory were just told to go out and get the money. They were not the agents of a political committee, they were not political agents of a candidate, they had no authority under the statute to collect money, but they reaped a harvest just the same. Their activities are expected to bring them and some of the gentlemen who gave the money into a very unpleasant situation, when their collections are compared with the provisions of the corrupt practice act.

In fact it is said here that the drag net will go out for other gentlemen who collected funds, apparently without complying with the usual formalities. Among the number to be called is F. J. Kingsbury, of the Bridgeport Brass company, who appeared in the correspondence as having been present when funds were solicited, upon an occasion.

Mr. George A. Dominick, of 49 Wall street, a banker, was a frequent contributor to the literature of Mr. Hill's fund. He had a heart. At least in collecting money for the Hill fund, he took no contributions from those who had given to the Republican cause in Greenwich. Mr. Dominick has a residence in Greenwich. They all pleaded poor in Greenwich. And there came a time when Mr. Dominick was obliged to announce that no more funds could be expected from his neighborhood.

**Makara Held In Jail
Of \$500 for Reckless
Driving In Auto Smash**

The case of Edward J. Makara of 574 Hallett street, charged with reckless driving and intoxication, was continued until tomorrow morning under bonds of \$500. While turning the corner of Noble and Barnum avenues westward bound, at midnight, Makara collided with a trolley pole in front of the residence of Dr. George M. Cowell, throwing the occupants of the car into the street. Two unknown young women were in the party. It is feared they may have been seriously injured.

While engaged in painting window sills at the plant of the Rem-Arm factory on Boston avenue, at 10:40 this morning, David Boyd, 591 Lafayette street, fell from a staging and received a compound fracture of both bones in the right leg. The patient was removed to the Bridgeport hospital.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

Summary OF THE War News

There is no halt, as far as the reports indicate, in the Teutonic drive aimed at Warsaw, and as a larger motive, the inflicting of a crushing blow on the Russian armies. The Russians, however, seem to be showing great powers of resistance.

Latest official statements showed the Germans under the guns of the fortress of Nowo Georgievsk, the key to Warsaw on the north and only nineteen miles from the city. Further north the fortress of Ostrolenka fell.

In the Baltic provinces, the impressive German advances continued. The campaign in this latter section is interpreted by military observers in capitals of the entente as possibly intended to cut in on Russian lines and prevent a successful retreat of their armies from the Warsaw region.

Less speedy, but none the less steady is the Austro-German southern advance. Latest reports show that important communication lines in Lublin have not yet been pierced.

Advices by the Italians from Isonzo region are reported from Rome, the most notable gain of ground claimed being the Corvo plateau. The Austrian war office denies that the invaders are making progress.

Little activity of a pronounced sort is reported from the lines in France and Belgium. There have been no official reports for several days of the campaign in the Dardanelles.

The South Wales coal strike has been definitely ended with the acceptance by the miners of the settlement agreement.

OBITUARY

PATRICK M'MAHON

The funeral of Patrick M'Mahon who died Friday night at the M'Mahon residence, Cedar St., South Norwalk, took place Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock from the M'Mahon home and from St. Joseph's R. C. church at 8 o'clock where a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Frank M. Murray, Rev. R. J. Carroll, pastor of the church as deacon and Rev. Michael J. Lynch as sub-deacon. Rev. T. J. Finn and Rev. Father Coyne, E. J. and Rev. Father Himmel, S. J., from Belle Island, were seated in the chancel during the service. Rev. Father Carroll in his eulogy paid a most fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased who had been a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church all his life.

His untiring efforts had done much for the cause of the church in Western Connecticut. He is survived by seven children and fifteen grandchildren, two nieces and one grand nephew. Mrs. John McGinnis, Mrs. Timothy Bressen, John P. M'Mahon, William H. M'Mahon, Rev. Josephine M. M'Mahon, Miss Ella B. M'Mahon and Patrick M'Mahon, Jr. The last three named live at the old homestead in South Norwalk. Nieces are Mrs. Helen McMahon Snowden of Bridgeport; Mrs. Jane M'Mahon Anderson of Bridgeport and W. B. Anderson of the United States Navy, grand nephew.

DIED

MURPHY.—In this city, Wednesday, July 21, 1915, William D. Murphy, aged 58 years, 1 month, 22 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1770 Soule avenue, on Friday, July 23, 1915 at 8:30 a.m., and from St. Charles' Church at 9 o'clock, a.m.

Interment at Sacred Heart cemetery, Meriden, Conn. P 21 b*

SHAW.—In this city, July 20, 1915, Dorothy M., only daughter of George and Edith M. Shaw, aged 1 year.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, 23 Ann street on Thursday, July 22 at 2:30 p.m. Interment St. Michael's cemetery. A*

WEATHER FORECAST

New Haven, July 21.—Forecast: Fair tonight and Thursday. Scattered showers, moderate temperature. Northwest winds.

Scattered showers have occurred during the last 24 hours east of the Mississippi. Considerable cloudy weather prevails this morning along the Atlantic coast.

Orders have been issued to the guards who are receiving laborers' wages when they are performing an important duty by guarding plants worth millions of dollars. They also object to one of their officers, because he is a militiaman with no army training. All the guards are former army men, who have had to show honorable discharges from the U. S. army before they received jobs.

Incidentally, the barracks that were being built for the guards on the southeastern end of the big new plant may not be completed until the strike trouble is settled. The brick work had been nearly completed but much more work remains to be done.